Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Mathews's indictment is a severe one; but students of our great river are not agreed that the reservoir system of control can be carried out as extensively as is here recommended and the "mining of white coal" is not altogether an ethical argument, for it excites the same desires which have made this great waste possible. Moreover, we have no conclusive evidence that the reforesting of large areas will increase our rainfall, nor do we believe that without the electricity obtained from the power of the water held in reservoirs by which nitrogen can be added to the soil we are in danger of starvation when the nitrate deposits of the Atacama desert are exhausted.

A number of fine illustrations add much to the value of the volume. Persons interested in the conservation of water will read this book, of course; but it ought also to fall into the hands of the lukewarm and the disinterested readers of conservation problems, for the careful consideration of the material presented in this book must make them active agents in small or large ways in this great national movement. R. M. BROWN.

**Lehrbuch der Geologie.** Von Dr. Emanuel Kayser. In zwei Teilen. I. Teil: Allgemeine Geologie. xii and 825 pp., 598 text figures and index. II. Teil: Geologische Formationskunde. x and 741 pp., 90 plates and 150 text figures. Large 8vo. Third Edition. Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1908 and 1909. M. 18.60.

The general structure of this third edition of Professor Kayser's well-known textbook is the same as that of the two previous editions, but the text has been enlarged and re-written in many places according to the progress of geology along the respective lines, up to 1908. The most important of the chapters thus modified are, in the first volume (Physical and Dynamic Geology). Earthquakes, mountain making, valley terraces, glacial erosion, marine sediments, and others; in Part II (Historical Geology), it is especially the Archaic, the Alpine Triassic, the Upper Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary. The merits of the book, from the standpoint of the teacher or student, still consist in the exceptionally great number of illustrations, especially of plates representing the leading fossils of which no other similar book possesses a better and more complete selection, and the historical synopsis of the progress of our knowledge about the contents of the respective chapters at the beginning of each. Pedagogical considerations, too, have led to the very strict confinement of the book to problems of German geology, assigning the corresponding phases of foreign countries comparatively little space. This plan has resulted in a much more explicit treatment of German conditions than is found in the average textbook, and it makes the book an especially welcome guide to German geology for the foreigner who can find in it all that he can be possibly expected to know or to need of the matter, and in a most accessible form. For students who want to know more about foreign conditions, however, references are given at the end of each chapter, which amply supplement the short sketches of the text. As the most recent edition of any of the German standard textbooks this one is probably the first in which the new hypothesis on the formation of the Alps by a recumbent fold process has been written up in textbook size. It is surprising, however, that notwithstanding its being brought up to date, the book should, in the introduction, still cling to the nebular hypothesis as the only existing, or acceptable, hypothesis of its kind, without even mentioning the meteoric or planetesimal hypotheses, although the author declared, as far back as the preface to the first edition, that he intended to at least touch upon doubtful subjects, even though he would not enter into merely theoretical discussions. In the discussion of the causes of the glacial period, too, mention at least should have been made of the pendulation theory, while it is strange that in the treatment of the Upper Cretaceous of Saxony, Hettner's work is not mentioned. As an example for submarine river beds, the classical one of the Hudson ought not to be omitted (p. 611).

It is hard to understand that such an eminent scientist as Professor Kayser should have fallen a victim to the anglophobia of a clique of German geographers who have undertaken to reform the spelling of English proper names in accordance with the rules of German orthography to such a degree as continuously to spell the Empire City *Neuyork.* But the situation is not without its humor when one notices, on the other hand, that he as tenaciously clings to the use of the English common noun *bed* unchanged and untranslated where every German whose Sprachgefühl is not yet infected by the patriotic spelling-bacillus would simply say *Bett,* or *Schicht.* M. K. GENTHE.

**The History of the Telephone.** By Herbert N. Casson. vii and 315 pp., and illustrations. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1910.

The complete story of the telephone is well told in these pages. For some years after Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's great discovery the new-born art of telephoning was neglected and ridiculed. To-day 3,0000,000 telephones are scattered abroad in foreign countries and 7,000,000 are operated here, where the new art was born.

---

## NEW MAPS

### NORTH AMERICA

### UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHEETS:

*California:* Wheatland Quadrangle, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 5 ft.
*Colorado:* Leadville Special Map, 1:9,600. Interval, 25 ft.
*Indiana:* Clay City Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 20 ft.
*New Mexico:* Fort Bayard Special Map, 1:12,000. Interval, 10 ft.
*Oklahoma:* McComb Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 20 ft.
*Washington:* Mt. Vernon Quad., 1:125,000. Interval, 50 ft.; Quincy Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 25 ft.; Winchester Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 25 ft.; Red Rock Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 25 ft.
*Washington-Idaho:* Pullman Quad., 1:125,000. Interval, 50 ft.
*West Virginia:* Sutton Special Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 50 ft.
*Wisconsin:* Fond du Lac Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 10 ft.; Neenah Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 10 ft.

UNITED STATES. Topographic and Geologic Index Map showing Progress in Surveying and Engraving. Topographic Maps and Publishing Geologic Folios to Jan. 1, 1911. 3 sheets. 1:2,500,000 = 39.46 miles to an inch. 3 colors. Washington, 1910. [Unsurveyed areas white. 5 colored symbols used for areas surveyed: (1) maps not yet engraved, (2) maps engraved and published, (3) geologic folios in course of publication, (4) maps engraved, geologic folios published, (5) miscellaneous surveys.]

ALASKA. (a) Map showing relation of Alaska Coal Fields to Transportation Routes. 1 inch = 170 miles; (b) Reconnaissance Map of S. W. Part of Kenai Peninsula. 1 inch = 12 miles. [Shows distribution of gold, copper chronic